THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER has been enlarged to exactly twice its late size, and will henceforth comprise eight folio pages, instead of four, as here-

The Subscription to the paper per year will be, hereafter, THREE DOLLARS per annum; being an advance, as will be perceived, less by one-half than the increase of cost of publi-

cation caused by the enlargement. For the long Sessions of Congress (averaging eight months)

the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One Dollar per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (or one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any on who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies.

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid for.

THE DAILY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER will continue to be published, as usual, at Ten Dollars per year, with this addition to its value to Subscribers; that a double sheet (eight pages of the present size, instead of four will be thrown off whenever the press of Public Documents, Proceedings and Debates in Congress, or of Advertisements, shall require it.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK NATIONAL INTELLI-GENCER

will also continue to be published, as heretofore, with this addition also to its value: that a double sheet will be thrown off, probably as often as once a week during the Session of Congress, and at other times occasionally, whenever the press of matter shall, as stated in regard to the Daily paper, justify the Publishers in incurring that additional expense.

In regard to Subscriptions to the Thrice-a-week paper, the same rule will prevail, as in the case of the Weekly paper. That is to say, a reduction of 20 per cent. (or one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Tri-weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more

In all such cases, subscriptions will be considered as ending with the expiration of the time that they are paid for.

EDUCATION -- AGENCY FOR TEACHERS. A N Office has been opened at No. 1 Montgomery Place, near the Tremont House, Boston, for the purpose of supplying Teachers, of either sex, and any required qualifications, to Schools, Seminaries, or Families, in any part of the United Street.

At this office a Register will be kept of the names, residence, and testimonials of ladies and gentlemen who may be candidates for employment in any department of instruction; and another Register of those who are in want of Teachers.

It will be the object of this Agency to collect and communicate to the parties interested all attainable information on the subject of their respective applications.

Those wishing to obtain employment as Educators are respectfully invited to apply at this office, either personally or by letter, and present the testimonials of their character, attainweight and continuous and continuous continuous and continuous continuous and continuous tainments, and experience, or other qualifications. These tes-timonials should be explicit and particular, and left to be filed

timonials should be explicit and particular, and lea to be like in the office for reference.

Those wishing to obtain Teachers will be expected to describe the locality of their School, the probable number of their scholars, the branches of learning to be taught, the amount of remuneration to be allowed, and all other particulars of moment to the candidate for employment.

Although personal applications will always be preferred, whenever the party is in or near the city, pre-paid letters, addressed to the "Teachers' Agency," will be promptly and suitably attended to.

addressed to the "Teachers' Agency," will be promptly and suitably attended to.

As soon after the receipt of an application for a Teacher as one answering to the requisition can be found offering as a candidate, the respective parties can be put into correspondence with each other; unless those wishing to employ should devoive the whole negotiation upon the Agency.

A number of letters have been received from those interested in popular education approving the objects of this Agency, which will be shown at the office. Among those who have thus expressed their approval, or allowed a reference to themselves respecting it, are, the Hon. Horace Mann, Hon. Edselves respecting it, are, the Hon. Horace Mann, Hon. Edward Everett, Rev. Barnas Sears, Hon. J. W. James, Rev. Daniel Sharp, Hon. J. G. Palfrey, Prof. Charles Brooks, Rev. E. N. Kirk, Rev. J. F. Clark, Rev. S. H. Riddell, Miss E. P. Peabody, the Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, Doct. S. G. Howe, Hon. R. Rantoul, Jr., Hon. Daniel Webster, Rev. E. D. Mogre, Hon. Level. E. D. Moore, Hon. Isaac Davis, Hon. I. O. Barnes, Lowell Mason, Esq., Hon. Levi Woodbury, and Prof. Jared Sparks.

I think that a well-conducted office, of the kind above de Boston, Octoben 3, 1846. scribed, by furnishing far greater facilities than any which now exist, for teachers and persons wishing to employ teachers to become acquainted with each other, would render an important and much needed service to the cause of education.

HORACE MANN.

CAMBRIDGE, OCTOBER 7, 1846. As far as I understand the proposed undertaking of Mr Whitcomb, it would be highly serviceable to the cause of edu whitcomb, it would be highly serviceable to the cause of edu-cation. I concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Mann; and, from my knowledge of Mr. Whitcomb, I should have great confidence that the enterprise would prosper in his hands. june 25— EDWARD EVERETT.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THIS delightful romantic summer retreat, situated twenty-five miles west of Winchester, Virginia, will be open for the reception of company on the 5th day of July, and the proprietor is pleased to announce to his old friends and patrons that he has erected a large and comfortable house, 130 feet long by 30 wide, with two large parlors, twenty chambers, and a fine dining room. There has also been new baths (cold and warm) erected for the ladies, and a large and airy pavilion ring. He deems it unnecessary to say any thing about al qualities of the water, as it is too well known to the medical qualities of the water, as it is too well known to require a notice here. It has within the last few years made some astonishing cures in cases of Dyspepsia, and the medical faculty of this country speak in the highest terms of its virtues in almost all the diseases to which the human frame is liable. The roads leading to the Springs have been much improved, and there will be a line of stages tri-weekly from Winchester, Virginia, under the management of those enterprising and gentlemanly stage proprietors, Messrs. Kemp & Ripley.

He has also obtained the services of his brother, David H. WARDLE, who will assist him during the season, and the pubmay rest assured that no pains or expense will be spared to make them comfortable. Fresh Bedford Water kept at the bar.

J. C. WADDLE. Capon Springs, June 18, 1847.

MORRIS & WILLISS HOME JOURNAL FOR FAMILY CULTURE.

A FTER a great deal of experience in the art of suiting a newspaper to the prevailing want, we have acleeted our present model of shape and type, and have decided on the present plan of contents, as in the first place the cheapest, most improving, and most amusing to the reader; and, in the next place, (which is important, too) the best calculated to put fouth the peculiar powers of the Editors themselves. We take a pride in the carefully matured model and in the peculiar character selected for our paper. Living in the very centre of new literature, we ransek the counters of booksellers and give the essence of new books. Receiving all the English Periodicals, we carefully watch the netive intellects devoted FOR FAMILY CULTURE. and give the essence of new books. Receiving all the English Periodicals, we carefully watch the active intellects devoted to ephemeral literature, and pick the gems of Foreign Periodi-cals. We receive the admirable journals of France, and translate with diligent care the wit, gayety, and curious novelty of life in Paris. Of the great metropolis we live in we give the gossip, news, movements, and doings, and of the country generally we give a summary of things novel and noteworthy, keeping a record at the same time of all the great thoughts going and of the great thoughts going as the same time of all the great ty of life in Paris. Of the great m thoughts going past us, and commenting on the new opinions, new writers, and new inventions. We have two or three peculiar and admirable contributors. In short, it differs from all other papers, and we have every means of making it most valuable. We have embarked our ambition duable. We have embarked our ambition, energies, and est resources in the character, success, and good influence of The Home Journal."

The publication of "Dombey and Son" will be continued eretofore, without any abridgment of the usual contents he paper. Each part will be issued in an Extra as soon as this country, and distributed gratuitously to the s of "The Home Journal." By this arrangement subscribers of "The Home Journal." By this arrangement our readers will receive this popular story at the earliest pos-sible date, and sooner than it can be issued by any of the book-sellers or publishing houses in the country. To new subscri-bers, remitting a year's subscription (\$2) in advance, we will send the seven purts (already out) gratis. Subscribe at the office of publication, No. 107 Fulton street,

New York, and not at any other place in the city.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Acting under the charter of the Columbian College.

Washington.
THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and continue until the first of March.

Thomas Miller, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
John M. Thomas, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.
WM. P. Johnston, M.D., Professor of Obstetries and the

Diseases of Women and Children. Charles G. Page, M.D. and Leonard D. Gale, M.D. Professors of Chemistry.

JOSHUA RILEY, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and herapeutics.
JOHN FRED. MAY, M.D., Professor of Surgery.
GRAFTON TYLER, M.D., Professor of Pathology and

ice of Medicine.

Johnson Eliot, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Clinical lectures delivered and operations performed on patients from the Infirmary, which is attached to the College, and from the public Dispensary.

The rooms of practical anatomy will be opened early in betaber.

October.

The fees for a complete course of lectures will amount to \$90. Demonstrator's ticket, including his recapitulatory lec-

WILLIAM P. JOHNSTON, M.D., Dean, 7th street, between E and F sts.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE THIRTIETH SESSION will open on the first Monday in November next, to continue four months, ander the direction of the following Faculty, viz:

BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, M.D., Professor of the Principles. TROMAS D. MITCHELL, M.D., Professor of Materia Medi-

a and Therapeuties. Robert Peter, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Phan JAMES M. BUSH, M.D., Professor of Special and Surgical

I. M. Lawson, M.D., Professor of General and Patholo gical Anatomy and Physiology.

Samuel Annan, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
ELISHA BARTLETT, M.D., Professor of Theory and Prac-

ice of Medicine.

E. L. DUDLEY, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The cost of a tull Course is one hundred and five dollars, invariably in advance, in notes of good and solvent banks of he States whence the pupils come.

The Matriculation and Library ticket is five dollars, par

anney.

The Dissecting ticket is ten dollars.

The Graduation fee is twenty-five dollars.

Clinical Instruction gratis to the candidates for graduation.

Boarding and lodging, including lights, at from two to three dollars per week.

ROBERT PETER, M.D.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) JULY 1, 1847. Dean of the Faculty.

TRINITY SCHOOL. Eight miles west of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D.D., Visiter.

THIS SCHOOL for Boys will be opened on the 8th day of July. Terms, for a session of five months, including board, washing, &c., and tuition in Latin, Greek, French, and English, \$97.50. Provision will be made for tuition in Instruental Music and in Drawing, &c., for which the usual extra charge will be made. In Vocal Music, instruction will be

given without charge.

Pupils will be fitted for entrance into any class in College, or will be carried through an entire collegiate course, at the option of parents.

As a general rule boys will not be received over fourteen orm dress for Sundays and special occasions will b

required. This will consist, in summer, of a roundabout of dark summer cloth, with white vest and pantaloons; in winter, of a roundabout and pantaloons of dark gray cloth with black vest. The ordinary wearing apparel must be plain and strong. Besides a sufficiency of outer clothing, boys require eight shirts, six pairs of stockings or socks, six pocket hand-kerchiefs, six towels, night clothes, &c., all distinctly marked kerchiefs, six towers, hight clothes, &c., all distinctly market with the owner's name in full.

Till the opening of the School applications for admission to be made to the Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Raleigh.

BATH, BERKELEY SPRINGS, VIRGINIA. O'Ferrall & Co's, Pavilion Hotel,

THIS celebrated Bathing and Watering Place is now read for the reception of company. Their means of accommodating guests has been greatly increased, by which they will be enabled to provide amply for one hundred and fifty persons in the most comfortable style.

In addition to their well known Boarding House they have

leased the Pavilion Hotel, occupied for the last few years by Col. Strother, known as the Gustin property, which has been been made. The location of those two buildings, and the casy access from them to the Ladies' as well as the Gentlemen's Baths, render these decidedly preferable to any other stablishment in the town, and more especially for invalids, each house opening into the Bath Square, and within lity one hundred feet of the main drinking Spring and Baths.

The public may rest assured that the comfort of our guests will receive our never-tiring efforts, and to those who are acquainted with us will we trust be sufficient guaranty to reseive a continuance of their patronage. St. John's Run, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is the

stopping point for this place—distance only two miles, over a newly graded road. We have engaged the services of a first-rate line of Coaches, with careful Drivers and good Horses, who will carry them

ver the road with care and safety. Bedford Water, fresh from the Springs, for the accom tion of their Boarders.

A Band of Music is engaged for the season All communications to the subscribers will be promptly at

LKHILL AND HALF OF ELK ISLAND FOR SALE.—This estate is the former residence of the late RANDOLPH HARRISON, jr, and is situated on James river, about fifty miles above Richmond, in the county of Carabhand

It contains about 2,400 acres, of which nearly 560 acres are ow grounds of the very best quality. The highland in culti-ation is divided into five fields, averaging over 100 acres each.

Naturally very fertile, it has been highly improved by heavy manuring and the free use of clover and plaster.

The dwelling, recently built of brick and stucco, is large und banderon. and handsome. The farm buildings, barns, threshing machines, &c. are the best of their kind. There are also a grist, laster, and saw-mill of the best construction, with an abu

ant supply of water.

The highland and the island are connected by a handsom. and durable bridge.

The present fertility, with the resources for manuring—the

arm pens affording 2,000 wagon loads of manure annually-constitute this the finest estate on upper James river, if not Virginia. The investment cost the late owner \$100,000, and

was considered a judicious one. Since the purchase its fertili-ty and productiveness have been greatly improved. It will give me pleasure to show the plantation to any o

who may desire to examine it, or to answer inquiries by letter addressed to me at Cartersville, Cumberland county, Va.

PEYTON HARRISON,

Agent for H. C. Harrison, administrator of ap 27—tf

Randolph Harrison.

ap 27—tf Randolph Harr P. S. Immediate possession will be given if desired. MAPE HENLOPEN. At this newly improved and

fashionable Watering Place there has been recently creetcel a large and very commodious Hotel, 106 feet front, 40 feet deep, and four stories high, which will be opened for visitors the first week in July. This beautiful building, which is designated by the name of "THE OCEAN HOUSE," will accommodate from one hundred and fifty to two hundred per-There are seventy or eighty rooms in this building, ag seven private parlors for the use of families. sons: There are seventy or eighty rooms in this building, it is situated conveniently to the Cape Henlopen Bathing Grounds, than which there are none superior on the Atlantic coast, and commanding at the same time a beautiful view of the Ocean, the Delaware Bay, the Breakwater, and other public works. the Ocean House can hardly fail to become a place of great attraction. The best conveniences for sea-bathing, and the fine opportunity to fishing, guoning, and sailing which is here afforded, must add much to the interest of the place.

The subscriber having taken this newly-creeted and newly-furnished establishment, and having engaged experienced stewards, skilled cooks, and stages and search as the stages of the place.

tewards, skilful cooks, and attentive servants, and having case eccess to the Philadelphia and Wilmington markets, hopes, h remitted attention to the wants and conveniences of his guests, to give general satisfaction to all who favor him with call at his Hotel.

call at his Hotel.

The stemboat for Cape Henlopen leaves first wharf below Chestnut street, Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock A. M., Wilmington (Delaware) at 8, Newcastle at 10, and Dover Landing at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, returning on the following days.

A. W. PRETTYMAN.

Ocean House, Lewes, (Del.) July 1, 1847. — july 3—wiw

A SALARY of Nine Hundred Dollars per annum will be paid to a competent person who will employ two female assistants and take charge of the Berlin Female Semi-Life and religious opinions and experience of Madame de la Mothe Guyon; together with some account of the personal history and religious opinions of Fenelon. By Thomas C. Upham. Dombey and Son, No. 9. Received for sale by july 10—

F. TAYLOR.

Imanagement, feeding, control of the Berlin Female Semi-control of the death of the piano. Should the pupils exceed the above numbers an additional price will be paid in proportion to the above. Berlin is a healthy village. By order of the Board.

JOHN R. PITTS

FROM OUR MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, JULY 6, 1847.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1847.

Time has shown that I was right in my prediccome from Europe after the 1st July. None came by the Caledonia, and no more will come. Breadstuffs having again fallen materially in consequence of the unprecedented promising grain crops throughout Europe, there will yet, if no disaster befall the foreign crops, be a large decline in breadstuffs in Europe. But come what may, the losses on shipnents from this country will be tremendous-I mean on the shipments during the last two months. The imports into Great Britain from this country and the Mediterranean will be, during July, the largest ever known for that month in the memory

Our crops of grain are large, and it appears to me that prices will be as low throughout the world next year as they were ever known to be. Will not his stagger those who have attributed the rise in Flour, grain, &c. will fall in this country rap

sports will stop very soon, m in anticipation of a different state of things.

The arm is from Europe are large—will soon the different state of things is than our exports; and, by the time the said of President Polk's term of service arrives,

we shall be owing a large debt to Europe, which must be paid in coin, unless the Whig Administration of 1849 annihilate the tariff of 1846. Having done with the subject of Finance and Commerce, I give you these my poor views in parting, regard, yours, &c,

BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, JULY 6, 1847.

The Anniversary of our National Independence was ob served vesterday in lieu of the 4th. All business was suspended. Salutes were fired in the morning, and soon afterwards flags and banners were suspended from various public edifices, giving the city quite an appropriate and patriotic appearance. Several of the military companies were out in their individual capacity, and encamped in the vicinity of the city. The Sons of Temperance made quite an imposing dis-

play. Altogether (so far as Baltimore and its vicinity is concerned) the day was properly observed, and passed off without accident or any unpleasant occurrence. At night the streets were thronged with thousands of all

sexes and sizes, who were out promenading and regaling themselves. The experimental exhibition of Professor Grant's improved Drummond Light from the top of Washington Hall afforded a most brilliant and beautiful display. A full flood of light was thrown along Baltimore street, giving to every bject a very handsome appearance. The experiment, in lighting the city, was quite satisfactory. The ladies, espesially, are much in favor of it, as it gave to their faces a lastre and brilliancy particularly attractive.

I regret much to record a most shameful and disgraceful affair at Annapolis. The steamboat Jewess, Capt. Sutton, hartered by a man named Phillips, left here in the morning with nearly or quite seven hundred and children, of all ages—on board. The excursion was adertised for St. Michaels, but the Captain deemed it prudent me disturbance took place between the disorderly portion of This death, however, occurred on Saturday. the Baltimoreans and some of the Annapolitans. The evil, thus began, continued fomenting until the time of the boat leaving for Baltimore. There appeared also to have been an old grudge to adjust, as some of the Baltimoreans had behaved lis on such excursions. As the boat was about leaving th wharf with her dense, living, heterogenous cargo, some from shore threw a stone or brick on board. This was return ed from the boat with other missiles, which drew forth a pe fect volley of stones, brickbats, &c. from the crowd on the whart. Many of these missiles fell among the women and children, injuring some severely. There being two of ou military companies on board, their guns were soon charged with nowder and ball, and some thirty of them were died at intervals among the crowd on shore. The scene had

was standing at the window at the time. This is one of the most daring outrages I have recorded for peradoes, on account of whose outrages the innocent, the unsuffer and come near enduring most fatal consequences.

and there is to be an investigation of the affair this evening.

BALTIMORE, JULE 8.

Justice Gray. The examination was conducted by Frede-list of grievances as follows: rick Pinkney and Wm. H. Young, Esqs. Capt. McAllis- 1st. Getting the country into a war with Mexico, which the citizens of Annapolis present.

origing to the steamboat party. Between 4 and 5 o'clock in Ten Regiment bill, and the clause giving the boat and others on the wharf were bantering and abusing one another. In the midst of this recrimination, the stern line the boat was cast loose from the shore, without the orders of the captain, and the boat swung round and grounded. Imnediately on this (and on this point the witnesses all agree) perfect storm of bricks, stones, and other missiles were rown from the shore on to the bont. These missiles, it was evidence, were thrown indiscriminately not only amorg those who occupied the forward deck, but also among the la ites and children who were assembled on the promenale

Most of the witnesses testified to the fact of a colored mar eing very active among the assailants on shore, and throwing tones directly among the ladies. Another black man was seen attempting to fire a gun at the steamboat, which, how ver, tlashed in the pan. Capt. McAilister and a number of he other witnesses testified that fire arms were used by these shore, and that they heard the bullets whistling by them. In regard to the firing from the boat it was in evidence at from twelve to cichteen shots were fired. The rifles of apt. McAllister's comeany, together with the ball cartridges, hich they had brought for the purpose of target-firing, had een placed in a room on the after part of the boat, from which cre taken by persons not belonging to the company and ed on those on shore. It was abundantly proved that Capt. IcA. and his company had used every means in their some

arrest the affray, and prevent the use of their arms. The cannon was not fired by the Annapolitans. An attempt as made to fire it, which was prevented by Col. Kane, who afterwards was told, by those around the piece, that it was louble loaded and shotted.

MURRER.-The New Orleans Delta has an account of the cent assassination of a father and his son, at Pine Bluffs, Arkansas, by a Dr. Emory. The names of the parties murered were James De Baun, Sr. and James De Baun, Jr. The Doctor had betrayed the daughter of Mr. De Baun, and ence a state of hostility between the parties, which induced mory to come secretly into town and take a room in the hoi, from the window of which, with a double-barrelled weaon, he fired with fatal effect on Mr. De Bauri and his son as hey were proceeding to their store. This happened on the Such is the statement which we condense from

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, July 6, 1847.

Another anniversary of our national independence has gone tions. I told your readers that coin would sease to by. At my breakfast table this morning I made the same remark, in substance, which I found an hour afterwards you had made in the Intelligencer of yesterday morning, that the public interest in this anniversary seems to increase with each return of the day, and that the importance of the event celebrated seems to be magnified in proportion as it recedes in the distance. Although there were no particular incidents or arrangements of interest to attract public attention on this occasion, I think I have never witnessed a more general observance of the day. People seemed to be indifferent where they went or what particular incidents of the day they should witness, but every body seemed disposed to abandon all other avocations and give up the day to its peculiar memories and I believe there was more powder burnt here yesterday than

ever before on a similar occasion. To say nothing of the

roaring of cannon, the ringing of muskets, and the cracking

pistols, the powder exploded in crackers was sufficient to carry an army through a respectable campaign of active ser-All the public promenades, the sidewalks of every , and the steps of almost every dwelling were strewed with fragments of these little red messengers of noise and smoke, as though they had been scattered from the clouds like a shower of hail. Not only children, but "children of a larger growth," joined in this sport with hearty zest. I saw officers of the army and navy at the American Hotel partaking in this popular mode of celebrating the day. If they did not actually fire the crackers themselves, they were looking on with most manifest interest and "giving aid and comfort" to those who did. Nor did the sport, in the way it was here and beg you to believe me, with great respect and managed, seem unworthy of the partakers. The mode was to open a dozen packages, containing I know not how many cores apiece, tie them leosely together in a bunch, apply the match, and throw them out upon the sidewalk. The effect was very much like the discharge of a whole regiment of muskets in the hands of raw recruits, who fired, as Paddy would say, all together one after another.

Netwithstanding the great oppressiveness of the heat and the appropriate of the dust, the whole mass of the population seemed to be in motion. Probably twenty thousand at least went out of the city in various directions to get rid of the noise and heat of the crowded metropolis, and a greater number undoubtedly from other places came into the city to do up their celebrating where the most lions were to be seen. I will not go isto any details of the day, for these pictures are always very much the same, and the story is a thousand times told. The military processions of course came off, and the cornerstone of the State Arsenal was laid, and the lot for the Wash ington monument was taken possession of by the Association and consecrated to its object, as I mentioned they would be in my letter of Saturday.

The lot appropriated to the monument is about two hun lied feet square, and is on one of the most elevated points of the island. But I think it is too far up town. It should be try who are of authority enough to induce their countrymen to in the lower part of the city, where the principal localities of ousiness and the great lines of travel would constantly be bringing thousands and thousands of strangers within its

The day passed off with a less number of accidents tha ould reasonably have been expected among such a multitude of people and the explosion of so much powder. Three or four persons were maimed in their hands by the bursting or to put into Annapelis. The party had not landed long before accidental discharge of firearms, and one person lost his life.

We are daily expecting quite a curiosity here from China no less than a Chinese ship of about seven hundred tons burden. She has been on her voyage three hundred days, and bally last year and on other occasions when visiting Annano- was spoken a week ago about two hundred miles from Cane Henry. Her sails for the voyage are said to be of the Euroean fashion, but on coming to port she is to doff her civilized cress and give us a perfect specimen of Chinese navigation.

WHICH IS THE REAL SIMON PURE?

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

now become terrific. Five persons (Annapolitans) were ing and piquant political canvass is going on. The district is wounded, among whom was young EDW'D BARRELL. There hopelessly Locofoco, and there are consequently two gentlewere no hopes of his recovery last night, and he may now be dead. men in the field both belonging to the so-called Democratic The ball, it is said, entered the small of his back, and lodged in his body. Mr. Brady is shot through both thighs, and s dangerously if not fatally wounded. A gentleman named the unpolluted Locofocoism of the dominant party; Mr. Rice, Lockerman was also shot in the leg. Mr. McNeir, also a his competitor, professes to be an immaculate Democrat, but citizen of Annapolis, received a ball in his leg; and a man differs toto corde et toto calo from Mr. Bowdon. The latter named Hall had two of his toes shot off. Some of the balls approves of the war, and applauds its authors; the former asnamed Hall had two of his toes snot on. Some of them struck a considerable distance up in the city; one of them sails the conduct of the Administration, and deplores its evil passed through the window of a house occupied by Mr. Hyde, and within a few inches of a young lady (Miss Hyde) who policy. The Whigs of the district enjoy the fun, and do not seek to disturb it by any interference.

One of the Locofoco papers of Alabama, having assailed ome time. It had its origin in the evil passions of a few des- Mr. Rice for causing "disunion and distraction in the Demooffending, and helpless women and children were made to cratic ranks," that gentleman replies very elaborately, and in a style that must be inexpressibly annoying to Old Hunker-The Mayor of Annapolis, Mr. Swan, is now in our city, ism. He says that the true cause for the difficulties and dissensions of the Democracy are certain measures of Mr. Polk's administration and the acts of the last Congress. He cites the An investigation of the recent disgraceful affray at Anna-political revolution in Virginia as an illustration of the disaspolis took place in the City Court room this morning before trous effects of the Administration's policy, and sums up the

ter, Col. Kane, Capt. Sutton, and a number of other witnesses were examined. There were no witnesses on the part of pn the Oregon question. 2d. The effort to tax tea and coffee, on the pretext that it was necessary to carry on or support the The main facts evidenced by the witnesses were, that, by the Democratic majority in both branches of Congress. after it had been agreed to let the boat remain at Annapolis and not attempt to proceed to St. Michael's, several slight out the office of Lieutenant General, and bestowing it on Thomas caks occurred between the people of the town and those be- H. Benton, "a mere politician." 5th. The passage of the the afternoon, preparations were made by Captain Sutton to right to appoint the officers, instead of entrusting that right to the arterioon, preparation of the excursionists had been call-the brave and devoted volunteers. 6th. The wretched attempt ed on board the boat by the ringing of the bell. Whilst these to hamper the resolution of thanks to General Taylor with an preparations were being made, parties on the forward deck of implied censure. 7th. The refusal of the House of Representatives to pass a resolution calling on the President for proper information concerning Santa Anna's return to Mexico Rice, did nothing wrong in letting the President, says Mr. Santa Anna return to Mexico without any disturbance from our navy, why did a majority of the House refuse to call on dent to let the people know all about the matter of Santa Anna's return?

Here is a formidable catalogue of charges against Locofocosm, preferred by a member of the Locofoco party. No Whig could have attacked the Administration with more power, acujeness, and effect. Mr. Rice deserves the thanks of the Opposition for his boldness and independence. In terminathis letter he avows himself in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, believing that the interests of the whole country would be well cared for by that glorious old veteran. We trust that the Whigs of the seventh district will run no candidate, but will concentrate their votes on Mr. Rice. He may not be with them in politics, but he is evidently honest, able, nd free from the shackles of extreme partisanship.

BEAUTIFY HOME !- Men will say that appearance is no hing, and that the pleasures of the sight are not to be valued and cultivated! I say that appearance is always to be regarded; that we cannot render our homes too beautiful and attracre. Our first object should be to make our dwellings as onvenient and comfortable as art can make them; our second bject should be to render them to an equal extent tasteful and elegant. Do what we can, and all we can, we shall fall far short of rivalling even the simplest forms and combinations of nature. - [SELECTED.]

An over-the-way neighbor fairly posed us the other night by sking us the simple question, "When is a fish crazy " and assured us it was only when the aforesaid fish was in-reine. We left immediately .- Burlington Gaz.

The import of specie at New York, from the 1st of January to the 2d of July, 1847, amounted to \$7,201,842

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

FROM THE LONDON CHRONICLE OF JUNE 15.

The news we receive from Mexico is more conclusive than ever as to the success of the United States troops, and as to the futility of that success. Mr. Prescott has now the opportunity of rivalling the fame of Solis, and of enriching the literature of his country with a narration of events as striking as those recorded by the early historian of Mexico, and we believe ultimately as important in their character. The conquest of the natives by the Spaniards was the first step to be followed by the conquest of the Spaniards by a still more energetic race. If the resistance of the Mexicans be prolonged by their own madness, or by their civil dissensions, it is most probable that they will force the authorities at Washington, and the military commanders of the United States troops into a course which they would, under other circumstances, have been anxious to avoid, namely, the occupation of certain important towns in the Mexican territory. The expense of this occupation will, as far as it is possible, be levied on the resources of the country. Even so, undoubtedly a large defi-cit will remain, which must be disbursed by the unwilling votes of Congress. Suppose the case that the capital city of Mexico, the Californian coast, Vera Cruz, and the more im-portant portion of the seaboard of the Gulf be occupied by the portant portion of the seasoned of the Criff be occupied by the United States troops and ships, and that the Mexicans continue against them a series of petty attacks and a system of devastation, what will be the situation of Generals Scott, Taylor, &c. and the troops under their command? Pretty much that of Marshal Bugeaud and his fellow-crusaders in Algeria. It is this we mean by saying that the forces invading Mexico have hitherto been uniformly successful, but that their success appears as yet to have been utterly without result.

The American army under Gen. Scott is, by the last ac counts, fast advancing on the road to Mexico. The wretched remnant of Santa Anna's army had abandoned Perote, which was taken possession of by the American forces. We can scarcely credit the fact, but it was currently reported, that Gen. Scott had even advanced beyond Perote. We should, however, doubt the soundness of any a priori reasoning upon Mexican warfare, after the specimens we have had of the im-becility, cowardice, and incapacity of Mexican commanders. It is, therefore, possible that all conclusions founded on the general consideration of the number and condition of the remember long ago to have stated that had any reasonable scheme of defence been applied to the country between Vera Cruz and Perote, the advance of an invading force through it would have been an impossibility. This we did upon the authority of persons well acquainted with the difficulties of Gen. Santa Anna, however, instead of availing himself of these, drew up his whole force for one single pattle, and suffered a most disastrous defeat on the heights of

The popularity of Santa Anna was, by the last accounts, ning. He was left talking fustian and writing bombastic proclamations, which now have ceased to produce their accustomed effect. The inhabitants of the city of Mexico are said to be divided into factions—the one party inclined to peace, the other eager for war, when General Scott shall arrive fore their city. Thus, instead of endeavoring to impede his rogress by any rational means, they wait until he has arrived at a point when resistance on their part can merely be the cause of useless bloodshed and disaster. It is strange, indeed, that there should not be any class of men in the whole coundecide upon the alternative of peace or war, in a manner which has so long regarded us as its most ancient ally, to its fate, would enable them to reap the fruits of either one or other course. We grieve, under the circumstances, to say that the general voice of the people seems to be for maintaining the war at all hazards.

We are inclined to the opinion that Generals Scott and Taylor have still abundance of work before them. For that sal. which constitutes the weakness of Mexico in one sense forms her strength in another. The progress of internal disorganization has, on the one hand, exposed her to dismemberment; on the other, by rendering the conquest of her territory a matter of greater difficulty, or at least a work of longer time, it has in some measure guarded her from such a result. Undoubtedly, and there been unity in the efforts of the confederation it would have been more difficult to have overcome the united forces of the different provinces in the field ; but then the loss of two or three battles, the capture of two or three important places, would have settled the question at once. As it is, the occu-

have been, and what they are, that is the painful contrast that tain a written record of the Queen's adhesion to the propose will force itself upon the mind. Who can attempt to follow the various revolutions that have taken place in Mexico since the revolution, or endeavor to appreciate the changes of position of April was read to M. Guizot, who expressed his complete ndergone by parties and individuals throughout the country, with more than the rapidity of the tricks in a pantomime What Milton said of the wars of the Anglo-Saxons may be

This is the third time that Santa Anna has held in his hand the destinies of his country, and three times he has shown himself unequal to the task. The events of the year 1847 have been but a repetition of those of 1835 and 1841; at each

fall will now, it is to be hoped, prove irretrievable. MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN SWEDEN.

Dr. BAIRD, in a late lecture delivered in Springfield upor foreign governments and the social customs of different nations, alluded particularly to Sweden, a land made recently nuite familiar to us through the graphic writings of Frederika Bremer. The manners and customs of the Swedes he describes as being remarkably interesting and some of them very his most desirable result. peculiar. He instances most especially the ceremony of marriage, of which formality he gives the annexed singular account :

When a young girl is to be married she dresses herself in all her bridal garments, and places herself in the middle of the parlor, standing. A circle of bright lights are placed about ner, and the groomsmen also come into the room bearing each a brilliantly lighted chandelier. The doors and windows are then thrown open, and every one who chooses can come and see and criticise the bride as they please. Impudent fellows will walk about her, and besides criticising her appearance, which they do within her hearing, they will use expressions as, "Well, so and so is to be married at last; she has been long enough about it. I pity the man who marries her." &c. Females, too, will appear about her in masks, and make still more cutting and insulting remarks. After standing thus for an hour and a half, the ordeal is ended, the throng is dispersed, and the wedding takes place in the presence of the immediate friends of the parties. party, the guests approach the hosiess, who stands in the ter of an hour his eyes began to roll, foam issued from his middle of the room, and each returns thanks. This beautiful half-opened lips, and his whole body was agitated by frightful custom prevails even among the simple peasant families. After the meal is over the children approach their mother, and, taking her by the hand, say, "Thank you, mamma." gurst, if one there be, merely says, "thanks."

THE MURDER AT PINE BELFF. - We have received a de-

ailed account of the origin and progress of the difficulty which

led to the death of Mr. D: BAUN, with a request by a survivor of the family to publish it in the Gazette. Few men had a higher opinion of the deceased than we entertained; for he was an estimable citizen in all the relations of life, and one, besides, whose social qualities and polite deportment could not fail to endear to him "troops of friends." And no one can And no one can view with greater abhorrence the manner of his death; but all this should not permit us to interfere with the regular administration of justice in our Courts. The citizens of Jefferson owe it to their standing as a law-abiding people to spare no efforts to bring the criminal parties to trial; and, presuming that this will be done, we simply publish that portion of the account sent us which describes the circumstances of the killing: " Very early in the morning Mr. De Baun and his son James were walking from his dwelling up to his store; when they got within about fifteen or twenty steps of White's tavern, Dr. Embree, who had disguised himself in an old blanket coat unusual cap, slipped to the dining-room door and shot De Baun down, several shot having struck him in the reast; and then be or his commade shot his son James, hitting him with five buckshot, which wounded him badly, but not mortally. It was so soon in the morning that no persons, except a few, were up. Mr. Merrill happening to be close by, ran to Mr. De Baun, as he lay strangling in death, when they order red him twice away, that they might shoot him again. He died immediately. They soon were conducted out they the gur den—the way that it is supposed they were bro in—where they had boats awaiting them, and they made their escape in g. ent haste. This is the end of one of the most inbusiness merchants in the Western country.

dustrious and business incremands in the bloody act."
died without a nowing who perpetrated the bloody act."
[Little Rock Gasette,

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGAL.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES.

THE INTERVENTION IN PORTUGAL .- The correspondence relating to the affairs of Portugal which has just been presented to Parliament, for the purpose of elucidating the determination of the British Government to support its mediation by a forcible intervention, fills a blue book of 377 pages, which we have scarcely time to examine with all the minuteness which the subject requires. The period embraced in this very copious diplomatic record extends from the sudden change of Government on the 6th of October in last year to the events of the last few days. We have ourselves presented to our readers such full and frequent accounts of these transactions as they occurred, that we shall not attempt to retrace the whole course of the events. In fact, it is to be apprehended that the public attention will be incumbered rather han excited by the profusion of information thus simultaneously crowded upon us : and we shall do a better service by endeavoring to confine the substance of these papers within the briefest possible compass, than if we devoted a large portion of our columns to the reproduction of them.

The case may, we think, be reduced to a very distinct alternative. As soon as it was ascertained that the forces of

the Queen's army were not in a condition to quell the insurthe Queen's army were not in a condition to quell the insur-rection, or even to follow up the occasional advantages they had gained by an effective attack on Oporto, it was clear that, if this country stood wholly alone, either the triumph of the insurgents would have been tampeter and complete, or that emergency would have induced other Powers to give the Court of Lisbon the assistance which we refused, in order to establish the absolute authority of the Crown. One or other of these results we hold to have been inevitable; and we also hold that both of them would have been most injurious and derogatory to the interests of Portugal, and to our own interests in that country. It is extremely probable that the pre-sence of the British line-of-battle ships in the Tagus, even before any direct intervention was contemplated, did have the effect of keeping the capital in peace and Donna Maria on the throne. We are convinced that, if the insurrection had been at once completely successful, the consequences would have been most disastrous. Nothing can exceed the ferocious violence of a proclamation printed by the authority of the Junta at Coimbra, in which it was declared that the Queen had forfeited her crown, and ought to undergo the fate of Louis XVI. The respect with which some of the leaders of Juited States troops, may not be justified by the facts. We the Junta have since affected to speak of their Sovereign is evidently not entitled to complete credit. They were and are animated by the spirit of revolt; and it is highly probable that, if they had carried all before them, the Court of Lisbon would not have been the sole sufferer. Sir Hamilton Seymour writes as late as the 3d of April: "I am bound to state, that of the merchants and other persons concerned in business and finance, there is not one with whom I have conversed since my arrival here who has concealed from me his conviction that the suc-

> (amounting to nine millions and a half sterling) would be cancelled." In fact, it is impossible to doubt that the presence of the British squadron averted the imminent probability of a san-guinary and total revolution, which would have left the kingdom of Portugal without a government at all, opened the country to Don Miguel and to foreign intervention under far more unfavorable circumstances, prolonged the interruption of trade, and seriously affected our own interests in Portugal. Of all courses, therefore, we believe that the most impolitic and calamitous would have been to leave the country, which without an attempt either to preserve the sovereign from in-sult and injury, or to restore the liberties of the people.
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> But if this had been the course adopted by the British Cabi-net, these papers furnish abundant evidence that France and

cess of the revolutionary cause would be the immediate pre-cursor of an act by which the foreign debt of the country

pain were ready to place their forces at the Queen's dispo-al. On the 18th of March M. Guizot intimated that France held the quadruple alliance to be still in existence, and that the presence of a Miguelite General in Oporto appeared to the French Government to be a sufficient ground for granting the assistance which the Queen demanded. At the same time (the 20th of March) Sir H. Seymour learned that "M. de Varennes, the French Minister at Lisbon, had been at the palace to express on the part of his Government their readiness to render any assistance of which her Majesty might stand in need." On the 14th of April Mr. Bulwer wrote : "The British Government must be prepared for the armed intervention of Spain in spite of all my efforts;" and every thing indicated the approach of a crisis of a disastrous charteness. would have settled the question at once. As it is the conpation of the northern provinces by no means implies the conquest of the central provinces. Mexico may fall, and Chihuahua

acter. Under the pressure of these circumstances, Lord Palmerston addressed to Sir H. Seymour his despatch of the 5th
merston addressed to Sir H. Seymour his despatch of the 5th Durango remain unshaken.

It is melancholy to follow the history of these colonies of of April, which lays down the principles the British Govern-Old Spain, since they have acquired their liberty and cast off ment recognised, and the course it was prepared to pursue. all dependence on the mother country. What they might Sir Hamilton Seymour was at the same time instructed to obconcurrence in the wisdom of the course taken by the British

Government. Contrary to the hopes which were then entertained. Col. applied with equal truth to the factions of Spanish America—
"Such bickerings to recount, what more worth is it than to chronicle the wars of kites and crows flocking and fighting in published) were sent to the Admiralty for the guidance of Admiral Parker. Unless the Junta has made its submission

these operations are now going on upon the coast of Portugal. It will be seen, then, from this brief sketch of the transac on, that the mediation of England was so timed as to avert If the three periods he has brought ruin on Mexico, and his the total ruin of the Queen's cause on the one hand, and the independent or officious intervention of other Powers on the other; and, although our mediation has now also assumed a character of a more direct intervention, we are still upholding all the legitimate demands of the constitutional party : we are still preventing a violent counter-revolution; we are cooperating with a perfectly good understanding both with France and Spain; and there is every reason to expect that our efforts will speedily be successful for the pacification of the kingdom, if they have not already succeeded in producing

THE TONGA.

The Tonga (says the "North American") is "a very powerful narcotic drink," prepared by the Peruvian Indians from the Datura Sanguinea, or red thorn apple, a plant belonging to the same family as the common American Jamestown (or jimson) weed, which is known to be a deadly poison. Of this drug Von Tschudi, the Peruvian traveller, gives the following account, exhibiting its effects, and at the same time illustrating one strange and melancholy superstition of the downfallen children of the Incas:

"The Indians believe that by drinking the tonga they are rought into communication with the spirits of their forefathers. I once had an opportunity of observing an Indian un-der the influence of this drink. Shortly after having swallowed the beverage he fell into a heavy stupor. He sat with his eyes vacantly fixed on the ground, his mouth convulsively closed, and his nostrils dilated. In the course of about a quar-This beautiful half-opened lips, and his whole body was agitated by frightful convulsions. These violent symptoms having subsided, a profound sleep of several hours succeeded. In the evening again saw this Indian. He was relating to a circle of attentive listeners the particulars of his vision, during which he alleged he had held communication with the spirits of his fore

fathers. He appeared very weak and exhausted. 'In former times, the Indian sorcerers, when they pretended to transport themselves into the presence of their deities, drank the juice of the thorn-apple, in order to work themselve into a state of ecstasy. Though the establishment of Christianity has weaned the Indians from their idolatry, yet it has not banished their old superstitions. They still ! they can hold communication with the spirit of their ancestors, and that they can obtain from them a clew to the treasures concealed in the huacas, or graves; hence the Indian name of the thorn-apple-huaca-cachu, or grave-plant,"

FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENTS .- Just after the evening salute had been commenced at Albany on the 5th a young man by the name of William Shepard, of Branford, was struck by wad from the cannon on his thigh, the wad passing through his limb between the bone and the femoral artery, tearing the flesh badly, but not so that amputation was deemed advisable at the time. This morning he was doing as well as could be expected.

At Newton Lower Falls, a cannon, with which the inhabitants were celebrating the approach of the day, exploded into a hundred fragments; the largest that could be found weighed but six pounds, and that was thrown six hundred feet to with-in a short distance of the Railroad depot. At the time of the explosion the gun was surrounded with people, but no one vas in the slightest degree injured.

The annual catalogue of accidents commences this year, as in preceding, with deplorable instances of the fatal result of carelessness and improvidence. In Troy a man was killed by the bursting of a cannon. In Schenectady another had his hand